

TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

Last Updated: 01 Jul 2020

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<u>A</u>

airbridge. An air refueling operation that extends the unrefueled range of aircraft transiting from the continental United States and a theater, or any two theaters. This operation reduces the number of aircraft on the ground at forward staging bases, minimizes potential en route maintenance delays, enables airlift assets to maximize their payloads, and facilitates rapid transit of combat aircraft to area of operations. (Annex 3-17)

air expeditionary force. An organizational structure to provide Air Force forces and support on a rotational, and thus relatively more predictable basis. They are composed of force packages of capabilities that provide rapid and responsive airpower. Also called AEF. (Annex 3-30)

Air Force Emergency Management Program. The single, integrated Air Force program to coordinate and organize efforts to prevent, respond to, recover from, and mitigate the direct and indirect consequences of an emergency or attack. (AFI 10-2501)

airlift. Operations to transport and deliver forces and materiel through the air in support of strategic, operational, or tactical objectives. (Annex 3-17)

Airman. The term Airman has historically been associated with uniformed members of the US Air Force (officer or enlisted; regular, reserve, or guard) regardless of rank, component, or specialty. Today, Department of the Air Force civilians and members of the Civil Air Patrol, when conducting missions for the Air Force as the official Air Force Auxiliary, are incorporated within the broader meaning of the term when there is a need to communicate to a larger audience within the Service, either for force development

purposes or for clarity and inclusiveness by senior leaders when addressing a larger body of personnel. All Airmen, military and civilian, support and defend the Constitution of the United States and live by the Air Force core values. (Volume 2)

air parity. A condition in the air battle in which no force has control of the air. (Annex 3-01)

airpower. The ability to project military power or influence through the control and exploitation of air, space, and cyberspace to achieve strategic, operational, or tactical objectives. (Volume1)

aviation foreign internal defense. Programs for assessing, training, advising, assisting and equipping host nation aviation forces in the sustainment, employment, and integration of airpower to support their internal defense and development programs. Also called **AvFID.** (Annex 3-05)





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<u>B</u>

base security zone. The multi-dimensional space around the base from which the enemy might impact air operations by launching an attack against approaching or departing aircraft or personnel and resources located on the base and is critical to air base defense planning. Also called BSZ. (Annex 3-10)

behavioral effect. An effect on the behavior of living constituents of a system. (Annex 3-0)





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<u>C</u>

cascading effect. One or more of a series of successive indirect effects that propagate through a system or systems. Cascading effects typically flow throughout the levels of conflict and are the results of interdependencies and links among multiple connected systems. (Annex 3-0)

causal linkage. An explanation of why an action/task or effect may cause or contribute to a given effect. (Annex 3-0)

combat support. The foundational and crosscutting capability to field, base, protect, support, and sustain Air Force forces across the competition continuum. Also called **CS**. (Annex 4-0) NOTE: Air Force definition is an all-encompassing definition that includes aspects of the joint definitions of <u>combat support</u> and <u>combat service support</u>.

commander, **Air Force forces**. The single Air Force commander of an Air Force Service component assigned or attached to a joint foce commander at the unified combatant command, subordinate unified command, or joint task force level. Also called **COMAFFOR**. (Annex 3-30)

commander, Air Force special operations forces. The senior Airman that presents Air Force special operations forces to a joint force commander. As with the commander, Air Force forces, the commander, Air Force special operations forces is the single Airman in charge of Air Force special operations forces issues. Also called COMAFSOF. (Annex 3-05)

continuum of learning. A career-long process of individual development where challenging experiences are combined with education and training through a common

taxonomy to produce Airmen who possess the tactical expertise, operational competence, and strategic vision to lead and execute the full spectrum of Air Force missions. Also called **Col**. (Annex 1-1)

control of the air. Describes a level of influence in the air domain relative to that of an adversary, and is typically categorized as parity, superiority, or supremacy. (Annex 3-01)

Coronet. A movement of air assets, usually fighter aircraft, in support of contingencies, rotations, and exercises or aircraft movements for logistics purposes. The tanker aircraft in a Coronet mission provides fuel to avoid intermediate stops and provides weather avoidance, oceanic navigation, communication, and command and control of the mission. (Annex 3-17)

counterland operations. Airpower operations against enemy land force capabilities to create effects that achieve joint force commander objectives. (Annex 3-03)

countersea. Operations conducted to attain and maintain a desired degree of maritime superiority by the destruction, disruption, delay, diversion, or other neutralization of threats in the maritime environment. (Annex 3-04)

counterspace. A mission that integrates offensive and defensive operations to attain and maintain the desired control and protection in and through space. (Annex 3-14)

counterthreat operations. The Air Force Office of Special Investigations capability to find, fix, track, and neutralize enemy threats in order to create a sustained permissive environment for air, space, and cyberspace operations. Also called **CTO**. (AFTTP 3-10.3)

cumulative effect. An effect resulting from the aggregation of multiple, contributory direct or indirect effects. (Annex 3-0)

current intelligence. One of two categories of descriptive intelligence that is concerned with describing the existing situation. (Annex 2-0)

cyber tasking order. Tasking document used by the Air Force cyber component commander to task assigned Air Force cyber forces to perform specific actions at specific time frames in support of Air Force and joint requirements. Also called **CTO**. (Annex 3-12)



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D

defense force commander. The senior Air Force commander responsible for the air base normally delegates operational authority to conduct integrated base defense to the defense force commander. The defense force commander exercises command and control through an established chain of command and directs the planning and execution of base defense operations. Also called **DFC**. (Annex 3-10)

defensive counterspace. Operations that protect friendly space capabilities from attack, interference, and unintentional hazards, in order to preserve US and friendly ability to exploit space for military advantage. Also called **DCS**. See also counterspace; offensive counterspace. (Annex 3-14)

director of space forces. A senior Air Force officer with broad space expertise and theater familiarity, normally nominated by the Commander, Air Force Space Command and appointed by the theater commander, Air Force forces (COMAFFOR). In the preferred construct of a dual-hatted COMAFFOR/joint force air component commander (JFACC), the director of space forces serves as the senior space advisor to the JFACC. Also called DIRSPACEFOR. (Annex 3-14)

distributed operations. When independent or interdependent forces, some of which may be outside the joint operations area, participate in the operational planning or decision making to accomplish missions and objectives for commanders. (Annex 3-30)

doctrine. Fundamental principles by which the military forces or elements thereof guide their actions in support of national objectives. (Volume 1)





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E

effects-based approach to operations. An approach in which operations are planned, executed, assessed, and adapted to influence or change systems or capabilities in order to achieve desired outcomes. Also called **EBAO**. (Annex 3-0)

electronic warfare integrated reprogramming. The systematic process designed to enable aircrew survivability and mission success while operating in an environment characterized by friendly, neutral and hostile threat systems that use the electromagnetic (EM) spectrum. Electronic warfare integrated reprogramming provides a capability to characterize the EM emissions of hostile and other systems, analyze and model their impact on operations, and to incorporate these characteristics to enable rapid detection, accurate identification and appropriate response within the EM spectrum. Also called EWIR (AFI 10-703)





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E

force protection intelligence. Analyzed, all-source intelligence information that, when integrated or fused with other force protection information, provides an assessment of the threats to DOD missions, people, or resources. Also called **FPI**. (Annex 3-10)

functional effect. An effect on the ability of a system to function as designed. (Annex 3-0)





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G

Global Air Mobility Support System. Provides responsive, worldwide support capability to airlift and air refueling operations. This system consists of an existing but limited set of CONUS and en route locations. Deployable forces capable of augmenting the fixed en route locations or establishing en route locations where none exist are also an integral part of this system. Also called GAMSS. (Annex 3-17)



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Ī

indirect effect. A second, third, or higher-order effect created through an intermediate effect or causal linkage following an action. An indirect effect is often delayed and typically is more difficult to recognize and assess than a direct effect. (Annex 3-0)

indirect support. Efforts to develop and sustain host nation self-sufficiency and is often associated with steady-state shaping strategies. (Annex 3-22)

intended effect. The desired, planned, and predicted outcomes of an action or set of actions. (Annex 3-0)





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<u>J</u>

joint planning process for air. A seven-step process similar to the joint planning process. Joint planning process for air culminates in the production of the joint air operations plan (JAOP) and supporting plans and orders. Also called **JPPA**. (Annex 3-0)





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<u>K</u>

kinetic. Relating to actions designed to produce effects using the forces and energy of moving bodies and directed energy, including physical damage to, alteration of, or destruction of targets. Kinetic actions can have lethal or non-lethal effects. (Annex 3-0)





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M

meaconing. Consists of receiving radio beacon signals and rebroadcasting them on the same frequency to confuse navigation. The meaconing stations cause aircraft or surface stations to obtain inaccurate bearings. (Annex 3-51)

mission assurance (cyberspace). Measures required to accomplish essential objectives of missions in a contested environment. Mission assurance entails prioritizing mission essential functions, mapping mission dependence on cyberspace, identifying vulnerabilities, and mitigating risk of known vulnerabilities. (Annex 3-12)





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N

nonkinetic. Relating to actions designed to produce effects without the direct use of the force or energy of moving objects and directed energy sources. Kinetic actions can have lethal or nonlethal results. (Annex 3-0)





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<u>O</u>

offensive counterspace. Operations undertaken to negate an adversary's use of space capabilities, reducing the effectiveness of adversary forces in all domains. Also called **OCS**. (Annex 3-14).

operational-level assessment. Joint force components' evaluation of the achievement of their objectives, both tactical and operational, through assessment of effects, operational execution, environmental influences, and attainment of the objectives' success indicators, in order to develop strategy recommendations. It also includes any required analysis of causal linkages. Also called **OA**. (Annex 3-0)

operational weather squadron. Air Force units that provide characterization weather support to all Air Force and Army installations and activities within their associated combatant commander's area of responsibility. Also known as **OWS**. (Annex 3-59)



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P

parallel operations. Operations that apply pressure at many points across an enemy's system in a short period of time to cause maximum shock and dislocation effects across that system. (Annex 3-0)

permissive combat airspace. A low risk exists for US and coalition aircraft operations within the airspace of interest. Operations can expect little to no use of adversary electronic warfare, communications jamming, anti-aircraft systems, or aircraft. Air superiority or air supremacy has been achieved. (Annex 3-52)

Phoenix Raven. Security team tasked with providing close-in security for AMC aircraft at OCONUS areas where the local security has been assessed as inadequate or the security situation is not fully known.

physical effect. Results of actions or effects that physically alter an object or system. (Annex 3-0)

policy. Directs and assigns tasks, prescribes desired capabilities, and provides guidance for ensuring the United States Air Force is prepared to perform assigned roles. (Volume 1)

psychological effect. Results of actions or effects that influence the emotions, motives, and reasoning of individuals, organizations, and governments. (Annex 3-0)

public information environment. A substantial subsystem of the information environment that includes all individuals, organizations or systems that collect, process and disseminate information for public consumption. (Annex 3-61)





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<u>S</u>

space supremacy. The degree of control in space by one force over another that permits the conduct of operations at a given time and place without effective interference from opposing forces. (Annex 3-14)

split operations. One type of distributed operations. It describes those distributed operations conducted by a single command and control (C2) entity that is separated between two or more geographic locations. A single commander should have oversight of all aspects of a split C2 operation. (Annex 3-30)





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Т

total force. The US Air Force contributing components that provide varied capacities to meet the Nation's National Military Objectives. Total force includes Regular Air Force, Air National Guard, Air Force Reserve, civilian and contractor workforce, and Civil Air Patrol when conducting missions for the Air Force as the official Air Force Auxiliary. (AFI 90-1001)





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wargaming. A conscious attempt to consider actions, reactions, and counteractions in order to visualize the flow of an operation. (Annex 3-0)

weather. All meteorological and space environmental factors as provided by Services, support agencies and other sources. These factors include the whole range of atmospheric phenomena, from earth's surface up to and including the space environment. (Annex 3-59)





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ABBREVIATIONS

AEF air expeditionary force

AvFID aviation foreign internal defense

BSZ base security zone

CS combat support

COMAFFOR commander, Air Force forces

COMAFSOF commander, Air Force special operations forces

CoL continuum of learning

CTO counterthreat operations; cyber tasking order

DFC defense force commander
DCS defensive counterspace
DIRSPACEFOR director of space forces

EBAO effects-based approach to operations

EWIR electronic warfare integrated reprogramming

FPI force protection intelligence

GAMSS Global Air Mobility Support System

JPPA joint planning process for air

OA operational-level assessment

OCS offensive counterspace

OWS operational weather squadron